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"(c) To disseminate useful knowledge concerning health through demonstration, education, and otherwise.

"8. That a national Red Cross Society should employ properly qualified persons to direct its health service, and make suitable arrangements for training its non-professional workers.

"9. That a national Red Cross Society should endeavor to secure the co-operation and co-ordination of voluntary organizations engaged in any work similar to that which it may undertake.

"That the General Council of the League of Red Cross Societies, having considered appeals made to the League on behalf of the prisoners of war in Russia and Siberia, and being profoundly moved by the deplorable situation of these unfortunate men, strongly supports the League of Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross in the efforts which they are making to secure the repatriation of these prisoners.

"The delegates of the twenty-seven Red Cross societies, meeting in conference, further pledge themselves to urge upon their respective governments the need of immediate action on their part in the name of civilization and humanity."

Separate resolutions touching on the relationship between the League and the International Committee of the Red Cross were adopted as follows:

"The General Council of the League of Red Cross Societies, in convention at Geneva, in March, 1920, recognizes the services rendered by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the founder of the institution in 1863. Its existence, its usefulness, and its rôle have been confirmed by all the international conferences. It is the guardian of the fundamental principles which are at the base of the institution of the Red Cross.

"The objects of the League are:

"1. To encourage and promote in every country in the world the establishment and development of a duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organization, having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world, and to secure the co-operation of such organizations for these purposes.

"2. To promote the welfare of mankind by furnishing a medium for bringing within the reach of all the peoples the benefits to be derived from present known facts and new contributions to science and medical knowledge and their application.

"3. To furnish a medium for co-ordinating relief work in case of great national or international calamities.

"Awaiting the possibility of an organic union between the two societies, such as has been contemplated in the Articles of Association of the League, the two institutions co-operate in a spirit of cordial understanding and mutual confidence with the sincere and fundamental desire to work for the development of the Red Cross in the largest conception of the idea, and to work without rivalry in their respective fields for the relief of suffering humanity."

LETTER BOX

704 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.

EDITOR OF THE ADVOCATE:

Kindly discontinue sending me your paper. I have not endorsed your attitude with regard to the League of Nations, but your article in the March issue, entitled "The President's Mistakes," is, in my opinion, as biased, as unfair and partisan as that of the reactionary, unpatriotic, and inhuman Senate.

Your journal, so erroneously named, and your attack on the Administration's policy must certainly be a delight to the worshippers of De Valera, the pro-Germans, and the anti-British, and to the militarists, to say nothing of the satisfaction derived from it by the radical element and the stand-pat reactionaries, who are loudly shouting nationalism.

MRS. L. BLUM.

DENTON, TEXAS, April 27.

EDITOR ADVOCATE OF PEACE:

The April issue of the ADVOCATE has a communication from the president of the National Parent-Teachers' Association, in which she expresses her thanks to the ADVOCATE for opposing military training. Should Congress refuse to hearken to the wishes of mothers and teachers? Have not mothers been the greatest martyrs during war time? What credit do they get? Can mothers spend twenty years for their sons and then rejoice to see their bodies exposed to cruel bullets? Mother love revolts at this. Persons who foment war seldom get hurt. They are in safe places.

Let us have heroes of peace, as Christ is. This will be far more conclusive to the honor of this little globe. If war is desirable, then hell is a good place to be.

RAYMOND VERIMONT,
Catholic Priest.

UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR,
MT. VERNON AND JOY STREETS,
BOSTON, May 8, 1920.

MY DEAR MR. CALL:

I am very sorry that I cannot accept the invitation to the American Peace Society and the dinner of May 29th, though I should be very glad to be with you.

I will bear in mind what you say about resolutions to be adopted at the annual meeting, and if anything occurs to me I will communicate with you at once.

I have just returned from Europe and never realized the need of such a society as ours so much as now.

Faithfully yours,

FRANCIS E. CLARK.

BOOK REVIEWS

FIRST REFLECTIONS ON THE CAMPAIGN OF 1918. By R. M. Johnston. Henry Holt & Co., New York. Pp. 79. \$1.50.

The importance of this book is not to be judged by its size. The author was attached to the staff of General Pershing for a year. He was there with the title of major; but not to fight or advise, but to see. As the most eminent civilian student of military strategy in the country and as professor of military history and art at Harvard University, he was there to see how our army operated, to make observations that would be useful in later personal comment on the strategy and tactics of the campaign and in official reports to the War Department. Unfortunately he has died since this book came out early in the year. To him had been assigned by the government the important duty of editing the official history of the war from the American military standpoint, and he had opened up his headquarters at the War College in Washington, and had begun his work. No one can fill his place completely.

To the strategist and tactician most of the book makes its strongest appeal, but there are sentences, indeed paragraphs here and there, which must interest the ordinary citizen, the taxpayer, the critic of war as war, and the foe of militarism.

Take the following as fair instances:

"Twenty years of continuous study and experience is a bare minimum to qualify an army chief of staff for his duties" (p. 11).

"It is a source of grave danger that the ordinary citizen believes himself competent to form a sound judgment within the field of the most difficult of arts. With the morning's paper in one hand and Colton's atlas in the other, any able-bodied citizen will resolve between two whiffs of tobacco, the worst tangle Cæsar or Napoleon ever attempted to unravel" (p. 14).

"Propaganda is the most hideous weapon of modern war. Shrapnel tears the flesh, gas eats out heart and lungs, but propaganda perverts the soul and degrades the sentiments of men. . . . In an age of universal semi-education the future belongs to propaganda. We must accept the inevitable and make the best of it" (p. 16).

"A heavily financed central press and propaganda bureau

could come nearer to securing universal peace than any league that can be devised" (p. 17).

"It was widely assumed in Washington that the Allied military authorities were more competent to judge how our new army could best be raised and trained than we; and the results proved pernicious. . . . It was not until May-August, 1918, that the vigorous insistence of General Pershing finally gave us back a real control over training our own army" (p. 21).

"Our war policy was dominated by that of France. . . . The peace negotiations, so far as the American delegation was concerned, was especially marked by our needlessly involving ourselves in a number of questions of direct consequence to France but not to ourselves" (p. 31).

"The soldier's soul must be stern. Hardship and sacrifice are his lot. The battalion must be driven forward even if half its men fall in the advance. And discipline is the only possible stiffening for men in the mass when they tend to weaken" (p. 36).

"In France, by converting a certain number of divisions into stationary troop depots, we were able to feed into the more seasoned cadres at the front a constant stream of replacements for their losses. The weak point of the system was its crudeness. The man had it very plainly conveyed to him that he was nothing better than impersonal food for cannon" (p. 70).

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING BROTHERHOOD AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. By *Sir Charles Walston (Waldstein)*. Columbia University Press, New York, Pp. 224.

The author has academic honors from American and British universities in which he also has taught. Originally and still eminent as a writer on esthetics and on philosophy, during the war he has been a prolific maker of books dealing with it in its larger and more fundamental phases. In this collection appear not a few of his contributions of this sort, and also addresses before academic assemblies. Their aim and dominant notes may be inferred from the titles of the same: "Nationality and Hyphenism," "The Expansion of Western Ideals and the World Peace," "The English-Speaking Brotherhood," "The Next War," "Wilsonism and Anti-Wilsonism," and "League of Dreams or League of Realities?"

Without being a chauvinist, Sir Charles is an expansionist. He defends imposition of the ideals of civilization of one group of nations upon other groups. A Jew by race, he has many reasons for failing to like talk of an "Anglo-Saxon" alliance as the *sine qua non* of the future. Much does he prefer the term "The English-Speaking Brotherhood," and for its consummation he argues with ardor.

On the constructive side, the main value of this book is in its argument for international action creating a "supernational court backed by power," whatever that may mean.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AND ITS SOLUTION. By *Morris Jastrow, Jr.* J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. Pp. 158. \$1.50 net.

The author of this book, by earlier ones on "The War and the Bagdad Railway," "The War and the Coming Peace," and in numerous articles contributed to the American and British monthlies and weeklies, has won a certain right to speak with authority. It is, to be sure, the authority of a student of races, of history, and of diplomacy, and not the authority of a practical administrator. The two kinds differ, as students of contemporary history know.

Professor Jastrow does not favor the United States assuming a mandate over any part of the Near East. He does believe in the plan of our guidance and trusteeship, acting through international commissions on which America would have representation. He does this because he believes the war was won by co-operation carried to the *nth* power; and he as firmly believes that reliance on the same method and spirit can bring about resuscitation of the Near East and put an end to exploitation. He regrets the evidence, at hand when he wrote, that neither France nor Great Britain are "ready to deal with the Near East in a direct spirit and without making ulterior political considerations and eco-

nomic considerations the guiding factor." This attitude forces him to suspect that the system of international co-operation he urges may not come until after another war, responsibility for which will be due directly to the exploiting nations of today.

THE POLICEMAN AND THE PUBLIC. By *Arthur Woods*. Yale University Press, New Haven. Pp. 178. \$1.35.

Arthur Woods, under the mayoralty of John P. Mitchel, gave New York City the best administered police force that city has had. A Harvard graduate with qualities of mind and will that made him respected by his subordinates, he brought to his place an inclination to get at the right theory of choosing, governing, and disciplining a force of men who should enforce law, protect the weak and ignorant, guard property, and co-operate with the city's executive in making his administration useful and wise.

This book embodies Mr. Woods' reflections on the rights and duties of the police and also on those of the public. He makes it clear how intricate are the rules and laws which the police are first required to know and then enforce; how little sympathy or intelligent interest they get from the ordinary citizen whom they protect; and how absurd often are the demands which society makes upon men whom she has not trained or whom she underpays.

The volume is as distinctly a new type of book about this important matter as its author was a new type of police chief. It is the work of a thinker, of a constructive mind, and of a good man with the highest sort of ideal of his civic responsibility; and the sad fact obtrudes that just because he and Mayor Mitchel were so decent, were so forward-looking, had such fine theories and practices as municipal servants, did they lose office. New York does not want a police force with the ideals that Mr. Woods was making operative.

MODERN POLITICAL TENDENCIES. By *Theodore E. Burton*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J. Pp. 119. \$1.25.

This book is a compilation of lectures given at Princeton University in 1919. The product of the mind of a former United States Senator, a confirmed student of international affairs and an honored member and former president of the American Peace Society, they deserved the attention that they received at the time they were delivered. Since giving them Mr. Burton has traveled through the Far East and has had an opportunity to extend the range of his observations and increase the data on which to generalize about the war's effects on contemporary political tendencies. History also has been making during 1919-20, and this also has not followed precisely the course he had hoped it would.

On the topic in which the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* is especially interested, the author has this to say:

"For assured results, the development of international law and its universal application are essential; also its enforcement by a court established to decide such controversies as may arise. It will be necessary that the opinions of jurists and the provisions of various treaties be codified and such additions made as are required to meet the demands of a new era. This is no chimerical fancy, but is responsive to the aspirations which have been created by the war."

Former Senator Burton is an optimist. For a politician turned financier and bank president, he is unusually liberal in his attitude toward the demands of labor. He sees clearly the advent of important changes in relative power in modern democracies and that an end of the days of privilege for middle-class controllers of industry is near.

BEFORE AND NOW. By *Austin Harrison*. John Lane Co., New York City. Pp. 269. 6/6 net.

Austin Harrison is the clever son of Frederick Harrison, the English Liberal, man of letters, and Comtean. The son, as a journalist and publicist, long before the war opened, was a suspicious critic of Germany and a warner of the British public, after the manner of Lord Roberts, that she was fatuously somnolent and good-natured. In essays or